

1.2.c.1 Waste Minimization, Affirmative Procurement, and Energy and Natural Resources Conservation

The Laboratory has met the DOE Pollution Prevention 2005 goals in Low Level Waste (LLW), and Hazardous (HAZ) Waste as of the end of FY00 through aggressive pollution prevention activities. The goal of this measure is to maintain this level of success and continuously improve on these successes in a cost-effective manner. The Laboratory will decrease or maintain routine, solid Mixed Low Level Waste (MLLW), HAZ, and LLW generation at the FY00 routine waste generation amounts. Increased waste generation volumes over FY00 numbers require management assessment to assess actions needed to maintain generation rates below the 2005 goals. The Laboratory will reduce routine solid sanitary (SAN) waste generation by 8% compared to a FY00 baseline. The Laboratory will recycle at least 18% of the total solid SAN waste generated. The Laboratory will purchase EPA-designated items with recovered content except when not available competitively at reasonable price or when recycled-content items do not meet performance standards in accordance with Executive Order 13101. Electricity, Water and Natural Gas usage will be reported and trended compared to the last 3 years usage numbers, and a project management plan to meet the Secretarial goals will be developed. Estimated fleet vehicle efficiency, Ozone depleting substance inventory and Green House gas emissions will be reported for the second half of FY01, a system to trend the data will be developed, and a project management plan to meet secretarial goals will be developed. The Laboratory will apply the Green Zia tools (or equivalent) to identify Pollution Prevention opportunities.

(Weight =7%)

Assumptions:

- The performance period is October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001.
- In the event of workload changes that significantly affect routine, solid LLW, MLLW, SAN or HAZ waste generation, the Laboratory will bring these workload changes to the attention of DOE and UC who will negotiate a measurement adjustment. Workload changes are determined by site operating budget, site commodity procurements, component or assembly production schedules, or such other measures as reflect the site workload.
- In cases where a higher level waste is decontaminated or otherwise processed to a lower level of waste, the lower level waste will be excluded from the measure. Examples are Transuranic waste which is decontaminated to LLW; LLW which is segregated as non-radiologically contaminated and disposed as sanitary waste; and hazardous waste from which the hazardous component is removed and is disposed as sanitary waste.
- Should the DOE declare a moratorium on recycling metal from Radiological Controlled Areas, LLW and MLLW metals that would have been recycled will not be included in computing LLW and MLLW minimization performance.
- Hazardous waste includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous waste and New Mexico Special state-regulated solid waste.
- Routine sanitary waste generation does not include waste generated from D&D, cleanup and stabilization activities, soils, asphalt, or construction rubble.
- The recycling rate includes routine and non-routine solid sanitary waste. The recycling rate is equal to the total amount of sanitary waste recycled divided by the total amount of sanitary waste recycled plus the total amount of sanitary waste disposed.
- Executive Order 13101 requires the Laboratory to have an Affirmative Procurement Program (APP) where EPA-designated items are purchased with recycled content. These items include, but are not limited to, paper, toner cartridges, carpet, binders, etc. Management of the APP and EPA-designated-recycle content item procurement is a joint environmental management and procurement division responsibility.
- The Laboratory can purchase non-recycled-content items, EPA Designated, if Northern New Mexico suppliers do not offer recycled-content versions with competitive availability, competitive price, or of requisite performance. The Laboratory will document efforts to encourage local vendors to provide recycled content products.
- EPA-designated-recycled content items, where the DOE total complex purchased less than \$10,000 during the prior fiscal year, are not required to include recycled content and need not be included in reports under this performance measure.

Appendix F - Objective Standards of Performance

- Purchase card purchases will be excluded from computing the percentage of EPA-designated-recycle content items purchased by the Laboratory. The Laboratory will educate purchase card users on the requirement to purchase EPA-designated-recycled content items under the conditions of Executive Order 13101.
- The Laboratory will report purchase of bio-based products as defined in the regulations implementing Executive Order 13101. The Laboratory will follow the guidelines for reporting purchase of bio-based products as the USDA releases publications with the specifications.
- The Laboratory will report electricity, water and natural gas consumption quarterly. Electricity, water, and natural gas will be trended and compared to the last 3 years.
- All percentage performance numbers will be rounded to the nearest whole percentage.
- Overall, performance will be determined from an equal weight of 7 elements: LLW, MLLW, HAZ, SAN waste minimization, sanitary recycling and APP.

Gradients:

Unsatisfactory:

- Routine, solid LLW, MLLW, and HAZ waste generation is more than 15% above FY00 generation
- Routine solid SAN Waste is greater than FY00 generation.
- The recycling rate for solid SAN Waste is less than 15%.
- The affirmative procurement purchase rate is less than 75% for EPA-designated-recycle content items.
- No Green Zia tool applications action plans are documented.

Marginal:

- Routine, solid LLW, MLLW, and HAZ waste generation is 6 to 15% above FY00 generation.
- Routine solid SAN Waste is 1 to 7% below FY00 waste generation.
- The recycling rate for solid SAN Waste is 15% to 17%.
- The APP rate is 75% to 84% for EPA-designated-recycle content items.
- One to two Green Zia tool applications action plans are documented.

Good:

- Routine, solid LLW, MLLW, and HAZ waste generation increases no more than 5% over FY00 generation, increases require management assessment to determine appropriate actions.
- Routine solid SAN Waste is reduced by 8% compared with FY00 waste generation.
- The recycling rate for solid SAN Waste is 18 to 22%.
- The APP rate is 85 to 89% for EPA-designated-recycle content items, assessments are developed to identify ways to decrease the exempt portion of purchases and roll them into the procurement system.
- Three to four Green Zia tool applications action plans are documented.

Excellent:

- Routine, solid LLW, MLLW, and HAZ waste generation is less than FY00 generation.
- Routine solid SAN Waste is reduced by 9% compared with FY00 waste generation.
- The recycling rate for solid SAN Waste is 23 to 27%.
- The APP rate is 90 to 94% for EPA-designated-recycle content items.
- Five to six Green Zia tool applications action plans are documented.

Outstanding:

- Routine, solid LLW, MLLW, and HAZ waste generation is less than the DOE 2005 waste reduction goal.
- Routine solid SAN Waste is reduced by 10% compared with FY00 waste generation.
- The recycling rate for solid SAN Waste is greater than or equal to 28%.
- The APP rate is greater than or equal to 95% for EPA-designated-recycle content items.
- Seven or more Green Zia tool applications action plans are documented.

Appendix F - Objective Standards of Performance

1.2.c.2 TRU Waste Minimization

The DOE 2005 Pollution Prevention goals require that the DOE complex reduce routine TRU/MTRU waste generation 80% by 2005 compared to a CY1993 baseline. The goal of this FY2001 TRU waste minimization Performance Measure is to reduce routine Transuranic Waste (TRU) generation in FY2001 compared to a FY1999 baseline and to develop a TRU waste minimization management plan.

(Weight = 3%)

Assumptions:

- The performance period is October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001.
- For the purpose of this measure, TRU includes MTRU.
- In the event of workload changes that significantly affect TRU waste generation, the Laboratory will bring these workload changes to the attention of DOE and UC who will negotiate a measurement adjustment. Workload changes are determined by site operating budget, component or assembly production schedules, or such other measures as reflect the site workload.
- Routine waste is defined as waste produced from any type of production operation, analytical and/or R&D laboratory operations; T/S/D operations, "work for others," or any other periodic and recurring work that is considered on-going in nature.
- Non-Routine is defined as one-time operations waste: Wastes produced from environmental restoration program activities, including primary and secondary wastes associated with retrieval and remediation operations; "legacy wastes"; and D&D/Transition operations.
- The amount of routine TRU waste is determined after the planned decontamination and volume reduction of the waste is taken into account.
- An integrated TRU Waste Minimization Management Plan will include project descriptions, required technologies, cost, cost savings, waste reduction estimates, and implementation issues for a comprehensive set of routine waste avoidance/minimization activities at all LANL TRU waste generating facilities. This plan will show how LANL can meet DOE goals in reduction of TRU waste and impact RTBF, Campaign/Construction, and DSW positively.

Gradients:

Unsatisfactory:

- Failure to submit an integrated TRU Waste Minimization Management Plan by September 30, 2001.

Marginal:

- Submittal of an integrated TRU Waste Minimization Management Plan by September 30, 2001.

Good:

- Submittal of an integrated TRU Waste Minimization Management Plan by March 31, 2001 and no increase in routine TRU generation over the FY 1999 baseline.

Excellent:

- More than a 2% decrease in the generation of routine TRU waste compared to the FY1999 baseline and submittal of an integrated TRU Waste Minimization Management Plan by January 31, 2001.

Outstanding:

- Completion of the requirements to achieve an excellent and more than a 10% decrease in the generation of routine TRU waste compared to the FY1999 baseline.